

The Carbon Advocate.

Published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. Vol. 1, No. 1, 1881.

The annual election of Tammany Hall, New York, was held Monday night. There was a vigorous opposition to the Kelly ticket, but it succeeded by a majority in a total vote of 711.

Secretary Windom has called in all the outstanding bonds of 1861 amounting to \$100,000,000 which mature in January next, and has offered to holders the option of taking 31 per cent interest on their bonds.

The twelfth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac will be held in Hartford, Connecticut, on the 8th of June. Major General Horatio G. Wright will preside, Daniel Dougherty will deliver the oration, and Captain E. B. Sumner read the prayer. It is expected that President Garfield and General Sherman and Sheridan will be among the officers present.

Messrs. N. W. Ayer & Son, well and favorably known advertising agents of Philadelphia, have recently purchased the Philadelphia business of Messrs. M. F. Feltgen & Co. of New York, and now take rank as the leading agency in the State, possibly equalled, but certainly not surpassed, by any similar concern in the country in the amount of advertising patronage distributed to American newspapers.

The March Chink Democrat of two weeks ago, charged Hon. Zern and Cassidy of voting in the State Legislature for a "salary grab" bill. Upon strict inquiry we find that no such bill has been before the House. A bill touching the salary question of members has been discussed in the Senate, but up to a few days ago it had not been reached in the House; should it pass and become a law, it would not benefit the present members, they not being competent to change their own salaries, and would only apply to the members of the next House. So much for Zerk!

Mr. Ranier, who served as Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, and subsequently represented that State in Congress, is now working in Charleston as a common laborer on the streets. While busily engaged in handling his pick one day last week, an incident occurred which must have vividly reminded the statesman of the wonderful changes fortune sometimes wrought in men's temporal affairs. A garbage cart backed up to where ex-Lieutenant Governor Ranier was at work, and dumped a barrel of dirt on the street, among the rubbish of which was a copy of the Congressional Record, containing a speech made by himself on the Civil Rights bill while a member of Congress. Ranier is not ashamed of doing manual labor although at one time wealthy.

Having taken a good look at some of the newer Senators, Mary Clemmer reports to the N. Y. Independent that Eugene Hale has a patriotic look and talks through his nose that Fry is Jewish looking, with a red tinting under the nose of a fighter; that Joe Hawley has a pugnas look and is not always affable in his manner; that Miller of California, has a worldly but not unpleasant face, a heavy gold watch chain, an air of success and far-reaching eyes; that Zitelius Sawyer, of Wisconsin, has a big, bold, big head, red face, and snowy hair; that Angus Cameron, his colleague, is a tall, thin fellow, with deep, dark, flashing eyes; that the New York Senator, Platt, is "the conventional gentleman," and that Conger, of Michigan, though shrill and assiduous in his private capacity, is a very good fellow in his private life.

There arrived at the various ports of the United States during the month ended March 31, 1881, 45,234 passengers, of whom 44,125 were immigrants, 2,250 citizens of the United States, returned from abroad, and 1,254 aliens not intending to remain in the United States. Of this total there came from England and Wales, 5,889; Scotland, 913; Ireland, 3,173; Germany, 19,397; Austria, 1,856; Sweden, 254; Norway, 397; Denmark, 415; Belgium, 65; France, 271; Switzerland, 1,263; Netherlands, 645; Italy, 1,019; Russia, 435; Poland, 645; Hungary, 837; Dominion of Canada, 8,642; China, 996, and from all other countries, 174. The number of immigrants during the nine months ended March 31, 1881, was as follows: From Germany, 102,097; Dominion of Canada, 69,887; England and Wales, 59,173; Ireland, 33,233; Scotland, 8,691; China, 4,718; all other countries, 75,255. Total, 323,432.

Our readers will learn by the following which we clip from the Breckenridge (Colo.) Journal of the 4th, that C. F. Fischer's wife and family have reached that place in safety and that they are permanently domiciled in that far off region. "Our Move on Deck" Having been called from office duties for several days past, to attend to securing over the rage and housing the work of our youth and our heirs, we return to work with the will of one who feels that no divided allegiance distracts our efforts. While the state of our former residence, we held in kindly remembrance, we feel that our fortunes are east with Colorado. During our temporary absence we find our "home" as free from care as the bird's nest, and our "move" as the king's eagle, we shall deal leniently with him. From his past history it is known that he will gratify in the vicinity of the truth, but never becomes over familiar with it. We hope hereafter to be always at home with our friends, but few or many."

Gen. Benj. F. Butler has just returned from a trip to the West Indies in his yacht, the America. He appears to be in excellent health, says he feels first rate, and is ready for any amount of work. To interrogate as to his views on the volume of trade, as to the N. Y. Sea, the General said he had no good time to give. He had been off having a good time and had not been reading the papers. "I don't see why," he said, "the Administration should wish to attack Mr. Cookin' nor why there should be any quarrel at all. But I don't know enough about the pending deadlock and affairs since Gen. Garfield went into office to express opinion on the subject. After the only real issue was the struggle with the powers of corporations and the financial question. The control which rail corporations are obtaining must be related, and so also the attempt of the banks to get rid of the greenback currency. I have no fear of any panic resulting from any financial derangement of a general. In fact, panics do not come from movements of currency, but from over-investments and reckless trading. The amount of currency in circulation bears a very small proportion to the volume of trade. As to the difficulty of getting a loan, I can say nothing. I have no doubt that one side or the other for a few weeks, a few years, and an honest coat. The other side say they are

for the same thing, so that there is no issue in that. Up in Massachusetts they say they want that in the South. Well, I happen to know that there has not been a free ballot in Massachusetts. And then I hear a great deal about issue ballots in the South. Well, that is denied, but I suspect there must be some truth in it. For my own part, I think that the American citizen ought to be protected by his Government in the exercise of the most valuable of all rights. If the State power doesn't do it, the Federal power ought to. But, as I said before, the real issue is the rule of the great corporations and the financial question."

The financial policy of Secretary Windom, especially that relating to the maturing bonds of the Government, is an absorbing subject in financial and political circles at present. Unusually the great majority of all parties approve the course he has adopted, and it is expected, so far as it goes, accords with the views of a majority of both houses of Congress, as expressed through the enactment of the Funding bill. But there is a grave legal or constitutional question involved, which suffices to throw a cloud over an otherwise satisfactory situation. It is a question whether the Secretary has power to extend or continue the bonds called in at a lower rate of interest or at any other rate of interest. If he has the power to continue a six per cent bond at three and one-half per cent, he would have equal power to continue the same bond at ten per cent. In other words, if it is in his discretion to reduce the rate of interest, it is equally in his power to increase it, and there are serious doubts whether any such exercise of discretion rests with the Secretary. What would be the sense of Congress spending three months in discussing the subject of interest and refunding if, after all, the discretion rested with the Administration of the Treasury Department? In this case the action taken is generally approved, and works to the advantage of the Government; but in some other case the exercise of this discretion might produce very different results. From advice so far received, it is evident that nearly all holders of the six per cent bonds called in will accept the offer to continue them at three and one-half per cent, and it is expected that a call for the five per cents, accruing will be made upon the same terms.

Lord Baconfield, the distinguished English statesman, died at his residence in London, at about 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning last. We append the following brief sketch of the deceased: Benjamin Disraeli, the distinguished English statesman and author, was born in London in December, 1804, and was the son of Isaac Disraeli, an English literature, who, also born near London, inherited a large fortune from his father, a Venetian merchant of Jewish extraction. In 1826 Benjamin produced his first work, "Vivian Grey," a fashionable novel which met with great success, and was followed in 1830 by "The Young Duke," and two years later "Constance Fleming" was published. The life of Disraeli reads like a romance. A successful author at 20 years, he early looked forward to political distinction. In 1831 he was a candidate on the Radical side for the borough of Wycombe, and he lost the election in two contests. He was a candidate in 1835 as a Conservative in the borough of Tonbridge, and fared no better than before, but in 1837 he was returned to Parliament as a candidate for the borough of Maidstone. Upon the formation of Lord Derby's Ministry in 1852 Disraeli became Chancellor of the Exchequer. He filled the same office in 1858, and in 1859, brought forward an elaborate bill for electoral reform, which was defeated in the House of Commons March 31, and Parliament was dissolved April 23. It was not until 1866 that the Derby Ministry again came in power, with Disraeli in the same capacity. On the resignation of the Earl of Derby in 1868 Disraeli became Prime Minister, but on the dissolution of Parliament, owing to a disagreement as to the establishment of the Irish Church, the Ministry in the new elections found themselves in a minority, and were forced to resign. A Liberal Ministry was then in power until 1873, when it made an appeal to the country and was defeated. Disraeli was again called to the helm, and remained in office until the Parliamentary term—seven years—when the Liberal party again triumphed at the elections, and Disraeli retired, having entered the House of Lords as Earl of Beaconsfield in 1877. He had, however, previously refused the peerage, but made his wife a Countess instead. It was during his last administration that the Queen assumed the title of Empress of India. In 1878 he published "Albion," a politico-religious novel, which attained a great vogue, and only last year "Endymion" was given to the world by his distinguished author. It was probably his most profitable novel. Disraeli's name is associated with many prominent events in the modern history of England, and it is doubtful if the romance of his career will ever be eclipsed by that of any British Premier.

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Another important subject, now pending, which is particularly interesting to the Pacific coast, is the ratification of the Chinese treaty. To some belligerent minds there is a happy issue in store, for during the discussion of the ratification of the Chinese treaty, it is stated that there is some probability of a law amending the treaty, being introduced in the House of Representatives, which is the favorite darling ground of members of the National Congress. Senator Hill retorts, by asserting that Senator Mahone was a "bully" and that he (Hill) would not take an insult from that distinguished representative of the State of Virginia. There are however always enough free eaters around to fan his beginning into quite a respectable conflagration if they are let alone. The Secretary of the Treasury has, it is said, assurances from large holders of registered six and five per cent government bonds that they will not let a difficulty in refunding nearly the entire amount of redeemable bonds at three and one-half per cent interest, the government still retaining the option of redemption and in no way committing the Treasury to such rate when Congress shall take up the funding bill during the next session. The Secretary of the Treasury by this operation will be very great, and should be viewed with great satisfaction. The Postmaster General will issue an order clearing all publications issued in violation of copyrights granted by the United States unamenable matter. The question was brought to the attention of the Postmaster General by "Mark Twain," who complained that publishers in Canada were reprinting one of his works there and selling it in this country at a cheap price. Accur-

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